WASHINGTON.

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Another Appeal to the South.

Says the Philadelphia Record: "The south has tried Bryan twice. It has tried an eastern candidate once. There have been three consequent failures. They were failures of default west and east. There is no need of going into particulars. Now let the south lead. Let it name its own candidate - some stalwart southern democrat-and call upon the true Jeffer sonlans of the north and west to respond. That is the logic of the political situation.

The Record should not have denied itself the pleasure of particulars. They explain the situation. Mr. Bryan lost because the east and the middle states would not support him. Judge Parker lost because neither east west nor the middle states. but particularly the west, would support

Why would not the east or the middle states support Mr. Bryan? Because he represented the policy of the free coinage of silver. Sections so vitally interested in the public credit, and so well informed on the subject of money, were not to be misled by Mr. Bryan's honeyed superficialities. They turned him down with vigor.

Why would not the west support Judge Parker? Because the east had slaughtered Mr. Bryan in the two previous races. Even Misseuri, which had been a Bryan stronghold, turned its back on the democratic candidate in 1904. Election day was a Waterloo for the democracy. And so matters stand today. The east will not have Mr. Bryan, and the west has rejected the man the east put up in Mr. Bryan's place because of the east's treatment of Mr.

Now what would the east and the west be likely to do to a southern man put up by the south because of the failure of both Mr. Bryan and Judge Parker?

The south has nobody of presidential size whose record on the silver question is not Identical with that of Mr. Bryan. She has for many years been the stronghold of free silver, and hence her representative men have all faced that way. Would the east, after rejecting Mr. Bryan twice on that account, accept a southern man of the same financial school? Hardly.

As for the west, how would the Bryan men out there feel toward a southern candidate who had been nominated over Mr. Bryan's head? For the Bryan men of that section are convinced that the charm is in the third time, and that if Mr. Bryan leads again next year he will be certain to win. As they slaughtered Judge Parker at the polls for accepting the fruits of the anti-Bryan industry at the St. Louis convention in 1904, what would they not do to a southern man who represented the success they believed, their favorite was on the

eve of coming into his own? The south will not make next year's nomination. Leadership, when once abandoned, is not easily resumed; and the south's leadership disappeared many years

Cheap Candidates. A dispatch from Mason City, Ill., runs

John A. McGreery, Secretary of the Illi-

nois Farmers and Grain Dealers' Associations, and an independent candidate for mayor of Mason City, has pledged himself to accept only 50 cents a year as salary. The aldermen on the ticket have gone McCreery better and have agreed to accept

These men are pitching their campaign in the wrong key. Even in the political vineyard the laborer is worthy of his hire. The officials for their services. Mason City may be of course, a fifty-cent town, and its lawbreaker. mayor may have so little to do that he spends only fifty cents worth of time in the performance of his duty. If so, the question naturally arises, what is Mason City doing with a charter and what use

Abstention from salary is no guarantee of a graftless government. It is indeed rather a dangerous factor in the case. The eal of the twenty-five cent alderman for pure government may easily flag when the er seekers come honeying around him ad talk suggestively of profitable investents and rare tips and opportunities to get rich quickly. The fifty-cent mayor may e some of his enthusiasm for reform when the same thing happens to him while questionable aldermanic enactment lies n his desk waiting for signature or veto. Having put a low appraisement upon their own worth in the beginning, who will put a higher one on them later when the pinch comes save in terms of corruption?

The startling and unexpected appearances of the states rights question have caused it to be regarded as a sort of economic Jack-in-the-box.

The Panama canal has had no difficulty whatever in catching Mr. Cannon's atten-

tive and approving ear.

The Temperance Crusade in Kentucky.

the bluegrass commonwealth. It looks like can be secured. The case presents una fight to a finish, and very much now as if vsual features. When Rayner had killed is no mean antagonist, as all know who self and sent a shot through his eye, inhave seen him in action on his native heath. | nicting a wound that would doubtless have Hence the energy and the go-at-him-ativeness with which the Kentuckians are conducting their fight against him.

The latest town to close saloons is Lebanon, the county seat of Marion county. It is cellent people. Proctor Knott, the retired the man is insane, despite the declaration statesman, makes his home there. The of the court and jury to the contrary, is spondent of the Louisville Evening Post to life in order to turn him over to the thus describes the scene on election day:

The day was a perfect one, and as early o'clock there were hundreds on the streets. that every man accused of a crime is supwhile later, as the country people arrived in town, the crowd grew to thousands. They had come for the most part to lend what-ever assistance was possible to the temperance cause. People came from the surround-ing towns, and from one place, Campbellsville, the delegation was accompanied by a band. Church bells tolled throughout the day and a union prayer meeting was held-at one of the churches, which continued

"At 8 o'clock a procession of women and

songs sung. This was kept up throughout the day. A choir composed of the members various voting places.
"Late yesterday afternoon when the re-

witnessed here. Four thousand men, wom-en and children marched through the streets singing religious songs. The music of the bands could not be heard for the voices of the thousands. Maysville, one of the oldest towns in the state, and the capital of a fertile section, votes next, and shortly Owensboro, one of the most progressive towns in the state, and the headquarters of enormous whisky interests, will follow. In both places the campaigns are being pitched by the temperance people on the Lebanon lines. The ap-

sult was made known pandemonium reign-ed. No such demonstrations have ever been

peal is to the home and the church sentiment, and the saloons are tagged with the family execration.

This is in the spirit of a genuine crusade. It presents a great moral question in the right way. It lifts it above the level of buncombe and bribery, and asks for victory on the highest possible grounds. Will the cause proceed unchecked? Will the whole state in the end yield to the sway of this new dispensation, having its strength in the home, and its expression in all the occupants of the home, including the children? And there are other questions. Let us suppose the state where so much of the fine whisky is produced barring it from her tables and putting it under the ban as a free-and-easy beverage. What effect will this have on the production? Will Kentucky continue to turn out the stuff for the outside world, while putting and keeping it on the black list within her own borders? Or, utilizing the old couplet, if the colonels are no longer fuil of corn, will the corn portion of that company's line there are, of remain as full of kernels? Money by the tens of millions is invested, and among the producers of whisky are many of the most substantial men in the state.

All things considered, the situation is one of the most interesting ever presented in our affairs, and except for the railroad agitation and the financial unrest would probably command national attention.

True Meaning of the City Drift.

The estimates just announced by the census bureau point unmistakably to a greater increase in the city population than in that of the rural regions. Thus the fact is demenstrated that the city drift, which has given the sociologists serious concern, is not only unchecked, but is stronger than past along the Central's lines. They would ever. The country districts are growing, of hardly venture to stick their ferules into course, but not as rapidly as the great cen- a dynamo, or ram their walking sticks into ters, and at the present rate of growth several of our cities will in a few decades be cannot resist the temptation to explore the of London-like proportions. Already New York is closely crowding the British me- that the railroad company has taken warntropolis. In 1901 London held approximately 4,500,000 people and New York 3,437,000. According to the estimates just issued New York now has about 4,113,000, a rate of gain which is likely to cause our biggest town to overtake the pride of John other way. Just now the question relates Bull by another decade, or in fifteen years to a democratic candidate for governor. Mr. at most. London is, of course, growing it- Moran is not an aspirant. He will stick to ply which are New York's. There is practilis "mentioned," but remains silent on the remains within New York city. Furtherarea and heavy population to drift town-

Unless our municipal methods improve indeed. We have succeeded in establishing a wenderfully strong national organization, must be opposition, and curiosity exists as but at the same time we have failed lamentably as a people in the matter of organizing our cities. A glance around today reveals a sad state of affairs. We have municipal corruption in New York, Chicago of anti-Bryan industry at a time when, as Philadelphia, San Francisco, in fact, in practically every large city in the United States. We are periodically presented with positive proof that in these large centers the municipal organizations are in league with the forces of vice and crime and dissipation. Corruption of the elections machinery is charged against so many cities that faith in the purity of the municipal processes of self-government is at a low ebb.

And still, the cities are growing at a great rate while we are doing little or nothing permanently to cure the municipal evils. Once in a while a community revolts when especially shocking crimes and frauds are brought to light. But the spasm of virtue once passed it lapses back into its old ways. There is New York, for an instance, which one day woke up to the fact that it was being robbed and cheated and corrupted and polluted. It determined to reform, and reform it did-for a season. It mayor who asks only for a salary of 50 is now as bad as ever, if reliable reports cents a year is likely to prove himself a are to be accepted. Philadelphia has also fifty-cent mayor. The whole trend of sen- had its period of penitence. San Francisco timent in this country today is to select for is passing through the stages. But permapublic office men who appreciate their emol- nent betterment is nowhere evidenced uments and to bring those emoluments up while the populations continue to increase to the point of properly compensating the and to render easier the work of the corruptionists and the moral poisoner and the

> That is the real meaning of these census figures, which show that the city drift is on the increase.

Mexico is alarmed by the immigration of Japanese. It can proceed to demonstrate whether a much centralized form of government is an advantage in handling problems of this kind.

Senator Foraker has a little the better of Secretary Taft in being able to remain close to the local situation instead of making long pacifying trips.

Every small politician who has been refused a pass will regard the present embarrassment of the railways as direct retri-

The crop of presidential booms will continue to increase. It will take nothing short of a convention to thin it out.

The Case of Horace Rayner.

English people are greatly agitated over the case of Horace Rayner, who was recently convicted of the murder of Millionaire Whiteley. Petitions to the home secretary for a commutation of his death senterce are pouring in at a rate which promises that before the date set for the execution at least one million names will John Barleycorn is still being pursued in is the only channel through which elemency Colonel Barleycorn would be finished. He Whiteley he turned his pistol upon himproved fatal but for the great skill of the surgeons who attended him. They preserved his life and fitted a false eye in the vacant socket, all for the purpose of having i m placed on trial for his life. The Brita community of fine schools and most ex- ish public, besides feeling that possibly whisky element fought with something like said to regard with extreme distaste the desperation, but lost the battle. A corre- proceeding of restoring the wounded man

This case presents in an unusual degree clock both sides were at work. At 7 a practical application of the law's theory. posedly given the benefit of a doubt as to the nature and degree of his guilt. The tracitional assumption that the defendant is believed to be innocent until proved guilty imposes upon those who are in charge of a man's person after he has acted in apparent contravention of the law the responsibility of giving him every possible chance for his life. The law children, almost 2,000 strong, marched through the streets. Each person carried a banner on which was a plea to the voters able by imprisonment. Thus there is at regards suicide as immoral, and in some

Langman.

If hospital surgeons took cognizance of of the different church choirs sang at the the reasons for or circumstances attending the attempt of a person to end life there would be infinite trouble and scandal. They are not judges. They cannot discriminate between patients. The London surgeons who attended Rayner were not supposed to know the man or the cause of his condition. Their humane endeavors have therefore no relation whatever to the subsequent proceeding in court, and it is a stretch of sentiment to cite their success now as a reason why the law should not take its course. The petitioners are, ot course, entirely within their rights to ask for clemency on the ground of the man's supposed mental altenation. It would be dangerous, however, in this or any similar case anywhere to permit the issues to be confused by a reference to the escape of the convicted man from his own attempt at self-execution. The most brutal murderer. by the infliction of a harmless wound upon himself, might simulate a desire to die after taking another man's life and escape the full penalty for his crime by thus appealing to the sentimentality of the public.

Umbrella Pokers. Practically every man who carries an umbrella instinctively uses it as a poker while standing at rest. The umbrella carrier, indeed, can no more forego the pleasure of exploring cracks in the walk or holes in the wall as he talks or waits for a car, or loafs on the corner, than he can stop breathing. It is second nature to him. This habit has just cost the New York Central

Railroad Company the neat sum of \$25,000. Throughout the length of the "electrified" course, open spaces where passengers gain access to or leave the cars. At these places the third-rail guard has heretofore beer partially exposed to penetration by the thin ferules of umbrellas, and several people have been more or less severely shocked. The company decided that it would be advisable, in the interest of economy, if not humanity, to prevent further trouble, and so it has just completed an expensive installation of shields at these open places which no umbrella poker can puncture.

It would seem as though the average person would be cautious about poking a steel rod around into the parts of a highly charged electric machine. Yet hundreds have been doing it daily for some time the wheel of a passing street car, but they ing in time to prevent tragedies.

The Bay State Democracy.

The old Bay state is always interesting, politically, socially, religiously, and in every self, but it lacks the sources of human sup- his district attorney job. W. L. Douglas cally no immigration from foreign parts, point. Henry M. Whitney will run if there compared with that which annually pours is no objection. But George Fred Williams through Ellis Island and in very large part | may object. It would be very like him to do so. He has cultivated a dislike for plutomore, there is back of London no such vast crats, and Mr. Whitney is a plutocrat. The year does not seem to be promising for a democrat. Gov. Guild, though unable to make any headway with tariff reform, is yet dosoon our city problems will be very serious ing very well in office, and his people will probably give him another term. Still there to who will lead it.

> The demand for higher wages in Panama is another evidence that people down there of Washington. The hunt after the office is are drawing into closer sympathy with the becoming exceedingly interesting, the game declare the optimists, there is every reacustoms of this country.

Tomorrow the small boys who have been assured that they may be Presidents some day will assemble to look the White House grounds over.

The Jamestown promoters are confident of their ability to make those Chicago, St. Louis and Buffalo entertainments look like county fairs.

In a short time the annual campaign to exterminate the mosquito will undergo the customary postponement till next summer.

A few balmy days in the latter part of March offers no permanent discouragement to the quinine trade.

If any one doubts the genuineness of prosperity let him observe the Easter display.

SHOOTING STARS.

Allurements. "There is as much water in railway

stocks as ever," remarked the financier. "Yes," answered Mr. Dustin Stax, but it's a little harder to convince the small investors that the water's fine and they ought to come in."

has faith."

Agreed. "Determination and faith will stop even a toothache," said the mental science ex-

pert. "I'm sure they will," answered the ma-

terialist, "if a man has determination enough to hunt up a dentist in whom he

Lucky Again.

"Was your husband lucky at the race track?"

"Yes," answered young Mrs. Torkins "several men got into a physical encounter and Charley wasn't one of them."

At the Races.

His self-esteem is still on hand, Despite his failings and his sins: It's hard luck when he loses, and The best of judgment when he wins

Convincing.

"Did your speeches last summer convince anybody?" "Certainly," answered the statesman 'They convinced the lecture manager that it was worth while booking me for a return

A Genuine Occasion.

I shore respecks de President an' tends to what he say, Along about November, when he calls "Thanksgivin' day!"

hunts de turkey raffie, an' I tries right hahd to win. An' if I can't get turkey, why I does de bes' I kin. But when de trees put on deir leaves, an'

skies begin to smile. De robin bird, he seem to hab dat turkey beat a mile.

An' I's grateful dat I's livin'—jes' as grateful as kin be-De early spring's de shore-enough Thanksgivin' time foh me.

I's thankful foh de little flowers a cuddlin' by de fence, I's thankful foh de wahm wind, whah de

hurries by, To get down whah de river is reflectin' back de sky. Dat autumn day so far away was mighty

thankful foh de music of de brook dat

grim an' cold, We had to try foh all de cheer dat we could make it hold-But now, de world seems whisperin' "hal-

lelujah" in its glee-I tells you, honey, it's de real Thanksgiv-

IN THE STAR

Many awkward situations arose during the days of crinoline in consequence of the misadjustments that re-Gate Posts sulted from the great cirand Hoops, cumference of women's skirts. In The Star of March 30, 1857, is a news paragraph that will disclose an embarrassment of that day, and will also indicate that easily within the memory of living Washingtonians cows wandered around the city spaces in the immediate neighborhood of the White

"We learn that the object in placing the iron posts in front of the gates of Lafayette Square, which seem to have provoked some complaint among the ladies, is to keep the cows out of it. Persons in passing through the square are apt to leave the gates open, and the cows that graze around it avail themselves of every opportunity to gain admittance, and often commit great havoc with the shrubbery before they can be driven out. The ladies who frequent the square must, therefore, either submit to a loss of the beautiful plants and flowers, which are so much admired, or to a change in their costume, and of the two evils surely they cannot hesitate which to choose Doubtless every lady of correct, and especially of cultivated, taste will prefer the preservation of the shrubbery to the gaze which the present outre style of dress attracts. The same kind of posts are set before the gates of Oak Hill cemetery for the same purpose, and, although there are just as many visitors to that tasteful and consecrated abode of the dead, we never hear of any complaint from the ladies of

This same hoopskirt question had an economic side, as will be seen from the following letter to The Star. Omnibus printed in the issue of April Troubles, 1, 1857, apropos of a then current discussion regarding omnibus fares:

inconvenience in gaining admittance."

"Every one has noticed how mothers and nurses, with troops of children, throng the fords to even the humblest person a cheap and comfortable conveyance. But is it not unfortunate that the education of some of the said mothers and nurses has been so neglected that even the simplest sum in arithmetic exceeds their powers? The terms are plainly printed—'Children occupying seats, full fare' (six cents). But in the face of this a lady with a child upon seats, will, at the end of her ride, console the driver with a fip (6% cents). Yesmysteries of the unseen. It is fortunate terday one of this class with four chil-that the railroad company has taken warn- dren entered a stage in which the writer was seated, and after a ride of considerof the whip. Last week he saw a lady pay eighteen cents for herself, nurse and four little ones. The prosecutors (of the omnibus enterprise) are wronged furthermore by the common practice which converts four into six; that is to say, three or four ladies with their hoops will occupy one side of an omnibus, and if either a gentleman or one of their own sex desires admittance, with averted face they will not see the intruder, or if compelled to make from do it with so bad a grace that many persons prefer walking to a ride with such ungenerous companions.

> Two paragraphs in The Star of April 1, office seekers. One follows:

"There are at least forty anxious bench in connection with this vacant office (second auditor of the treasury), among them being a platoon of perhaps a dozen of our own ambitious fellow citizens of Washington. The hunt after the office is becoming exceedingly interesting, the game being so near at hand and the trail being the powers had abandoned france.

Mr. Root to ask him not to encourage france in an obstinacy which all reproved at Algeciras. At St. Petersburg M. de Schoen, more affirmative, declared that all the powers had abandoned france.

If Germany has been accused of playing a cool as cucumbers, for nothing is to be made by fretting over defeated hopes in such affairs. It is certain that at least thirty-nine of them must be disappointed, as well as, perhaps, thirty-nine friends of and expectants from every one of those thirty-nine." The other indicates that Mr. Buchanan

was a strategist of no mean order of abil-"We presume that when the President open today for the admission of the throng at least 100 entered the chamber. How ever inconvenient this clever mode of managing the matter may have been to his vate interviews upon their respective 'cases' and 'claims,' not to have been granted without consuming an average of fifteen minutes each, or an aggregate of twenty-four hours every day in the year, it was certainly a very happy thought, so far as the dispatch of the public business

In The Star of April 2, 1857, is to be found an interesting extract from the first issue of Roger A. Pryor's Prophetic new journal, "The South," published at Richmond, in which Mr. Pryor, taking as his text the moral and political effects of the enactment of the Kansas-Nebraska act

"In the final conflict between slavery and abolitionism which this very decision will precipitate rather than retard, the principles of the judgment in the Dred Scott case may be of some avail to the south in giving an appearance of justice and moderation to its position. Of these advantages the south is secure, but let us not abandon ourselves to the delirium of a premature triumph. The victory is not yet gained, and it is a question whether the decision may not add as much to the material strength of the north as it deducts from its moral power. Another such success as was achieved in the Kansas Nebraska act, and the south would have been undone-so hardly was the victory won, and so much of resentment and fere

clous energy did it infuse into the ranks of the adversary. "It seems as if the same consequence will follow from our recent triumph in the Supreme Court. The abolitionists are not at all abashed or dismayed; on the conrary, they accept this repulse as another blow in the work of imparting compactness and strength to their organization, and from the fire that consumes Dred Scott, they appear to anticipate a confagration which will again set the popular sentiment of the north in a blaze of in-

Abe Ruef is staggering under a burden of \$650,000 bail. It looks to Abe as though the courts proposed to bond him for the full amount he stole.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal,

If the earthquake was sent upon San Francisco for its sins why didn't it de-stroy Ruef and Schmitz instead of so many acres of improved real estate From the Council Bluffs Nonpareil.

What Abe Ruef seems to wish to convey is that, regardless of what disclosures of San Francisco graft have been up to the present time, it isn't a circumstance to what will develop when he opens up his sluices of information. From the Newark Morning Star.

Abe Ruef having abandoned all his other obstructive tactics, may now be preparing to try paranola as a last re-From the Baltimore Sun The Hon. Abe Ruef doesn't belong to

the kind that can crawl in under brainstorm shelter. From the New York Tribune. Boss Ruef of San Francisco denounces the efforts of the reformers of that city as "government by indictment." If that is so, Ruef may properly protest against too much government. He is the most governed man in San Francisco, being under sixty-five indictments. From the Topeka State Journal.

under sixty-five indictments.

From the Quaha Bee.

Abe Ruef is in a pickle at San Francisco with fifty-seven varieties of indictments against him.

As a prancisco, being under sixty-five indictments.

From the Quaha Bee.

Anyhow, Mr. Harriman cannot justly complain that he has not received enough the post few weeks.

Anyhow, Mr. Harriman cannot justly complain that he has not received enough the post few weeks.

to vote for local option. There were three bands in the procession. At each of the four voting places halts were made and songs sung. This was kept up throughout songs sung. The songs sung. This was kept up

A series of attacks upon the French residents and a British consulate in Morocco and finally the assassination made him the year before. Under the spur and finally the assassination France of Dr. Mauchamp, a French Aroused. resident of Marrakech, have

decided the French government, by the unanimous vote of the chamber, to take action against the Maghzen. M. Pichou, minister of foreign affairs, replying to the interpellation of a socialist nember, assumed to be a non-national and 'peace at any price' partisan, declared that the situation in Morocco had become intolerable and that the natives had become more and more insolent. He added, besides the occupation of Oudia until full reparation has been made, indemnity will be demanded, excuses exacted and the application of measures destined to restore order and assure the protection of foreigners. France, declared M. Pichou, has no inten-

tions whatever of conquest. Already General Lyantey, in command of a strong column of occupation, proceeding from the Algerian frontier, has occupied

The Independence Belge, commenting upon the situation in Morocco, says: "The comedy enacted by the Cherifian government in the incidents relating to Raisuli proves that the Algeciras conference taught the Moroccans nothing and that their duplicity is now what it always was. It is the duty of the powers to see that the intrigues of the Maghzen may not compro-mise anew the good understanding between governments and that Moroccan anarchy may be stamped out as the Algectras con-ference expressed its firm intention to do. Now for a fact Morocco is far from being pacified and secure for foreigners." Foreign governments have been officially notified of the action of France and all have

concurred, even Germany. But the bourses of New York, London, Paris and Berlin were sensibly depressed by the news. The public feels little confidence in the pacific intentions of the German emperor and no one has forgotten the insolent threat of Prince Radolin made to M. Rouvier after the resignation of M. Delcasse: "Remember that Germany is behind Morocco with her combined military strength."

It is remarked by pessimists who maintain that a Franco-German conflict is inevitable that the events in Pessimistic Morocco coincide with certain other incidents, namely, Feeling. the publication of an article in the Revue des Deux Mondes entitled "At Algedras," and the recent speech of Gen. Bailloud, the commandant of the 16th

Army Corps, at Nancy.
Gen. Bailloud, it appears, was speaking to a circle of officers of his military family and consequently not for publication. He declared that war was imminent and necessary for the repossession of Alsace-Lorraine. The German press and government have been much stirred up by these so-called "provocations," and in retaliation have renewed on an extensive scale their intrigues in Morocco. The French govern-ment promptly relieved Gen. Bailloud, but the incident has provoked a violent anti-German manifestation throughout France, the echo of which has been distinctly heard

Optimists, on the other hand, maintain hat the Anglo-Franco entente is an absolute guarantee against any attempt of Germany to combat the powerful coalition. England does not fear a fight with Germany because she desires above all things to punish the German pretension that she Two paragraphs in The Star of April 1, 1857, indicate that President Buchanan was still having trouble with the office office seekers. One follows: her self-inflicted wounds, stop political dissension and religious persecutions, sogentlemen said to be on the lidify and strengthen the republic and anxious bench in connection with this va-

> The article by M. Tardieu in the Revue des Deux Mondes of March 1, under the title of "At Algeciras," has Interesting created widespread interest

Disclosures throughout Europe. "Is it too soon to speak. o tell what at the most critical moment were the hidden springs of the Francocaused the doors of his office to be thrown German conflict at the Algeciras conference, to show how by the most dramatic change the conference on the eve of success was suddenly turned back and into the greatest difficulties? I do not think it too soon. A year ago there was indiscre-tion, but it is no longer so.
"But little has been told for a fact of the

> which on two occasions nearly compromised The public without doubt had the impression that things were not going all right, but neither the plenipotentiaries at Alge-ciras nor the journalists knew precisely what was being enacted behind the M. Andre Tardieu lifts the curtain and

turns on the lights.

Among the incidents having a capital inerest was the vote of March 3 and the fall of the Rouvier ministry. By the vote of March 3 the conference was consulted to know if it would take up the question of the police without having decided the question of the bank. An affirmative reply was a and the Dred Scott decision, displayed a re-markably prophetic spirit:

of France, England, Russia, Spain, Italy, United States, Portugal, Netherlands, Sweden and Belgium. Germany was left alone with Austria-Hungary and Morocco

spired at Berlin. It destroyed at once the pretension of Germany to pose as the guar-dian of the powers against the ambitions

of France.

The first conversation between M. de Radowitz and M. Revoll took place Friday, January 26, ten days after the opening of the conference; the second conversation on February 3. To the proposition of France to organize a France-Spanish police Germany replied by counter propositions which were unacceptable to France. Notwithstanding the counsel of the Marquis Visconti-Venosta, Italian plenipotentiary; Visconti-venosta, Italian plenipotentiary; Count Cassini, Russian plenipotentiary, and Mr. Henry White, American plenipoten-tiary, to adhere to the Franco-Spanish po-lice proposition, Berlin replied by a refusal. Failing to convince her opponents, Germany undertook to influence the conference indirectly and outside of Algeciras. At Rome M. de Monts, German ambassador, pressed M. Guicciardini, the new min-ister of foreign affairs, to the end that Italy should break her engagements relative to the Mediterranean. At Madrid also M. de Sturmn, charge d'affaires in the ab-sence of M. de Radowitz, announced the check of the conference. Then he sought to insinuate that the feelings of the imperial government toward Spain were in Paris the Berlin of the emperor's displeasure continued with-

made him the year before. Under the spur of that discourteous message the young king rebelled with all the force of his frank and generous nature. Alfonso imme-diately asked William to fix t.e date of his The kaiser, caught in his own trap, replied that it was not possible to fix a precise date, which meant that his visit was postponed indefinitely. Spain thus, because of her fidelity to her engagements, was slighted.

M. Witte, returning from America the fortunate negotiator of the peace of Portsmouth, was received by the German emperor with quasi-Intrigue, royal honors. It was assumed that he would be the minister for foreign affairs at St. Petersburg. The kaiser said to him: "In such case, if I may be useful to you, write me. I will do everything in my power to aid

Count Witte, confident of the emperor's promised cordial good wishes, wrote a spe cial plea, very firm and measured, for France. The answer was a refusal, which revealed iil feelings which it was supposed

had disappeared.

At the same time the energetic interference of the President of the United States obtained no better success than that of Count Witte. Twice, on February 17 and 23, Mr. Roosevelt telegraphed to William II recalling his promise of 1905 to adhere to the solution which the United States government would judge to be equitable. The President recommended the following plan: Morocco: French and Spanish instructors: officer highest in rank; the reports to be communicated to the Italian legation at Tangler, and by that government to the powers. The German emperor replied by

It was at this difficult juncture, when it was well understood there was no ground or hope of an understanding between France and Germany, that the vote oc-curred. The effect was considerable. Germany was furious and bitterly rebut finally became conciliatory. peror wrote M. Witte that an understand-ing would be agreed upon if France would accept the Franco-Spanish police, controlled only for the form. The emperor summoned the Prince of Monaco, ostensibly to establish in Berlin an institute for oceanogra phy, a pure pretext; the kaiser confided to him a communication for M. Rouvier. He asked that France should not insist upon the number of shares which had been first

The 7th of March a solution was in view. During the day the Rouvier ministry was overthrown. From that moment there was a radical Change. change of policy from front

claimed in the capital of the bank. As for the inspector, he said there would be no

difficulties and that "some old major would

to rear. Germany now raised the point of unacceptability of the proposition that the port of Casablanca should be placed under a Swiss inspector. The revelations of M. Andre Tardieu upon the urgent and pressing demands made upon the several chancelleries are new and interesting. Count Wolff-Matternick, German ambassador at London, went to see Sir Edward Grey on March 13 with the purpose of creating the impression that all the representatives at Algeciras were favorable to the Austrian project—all except France, who was intractable, and who was abandoned by her ally and her friends.

The Secretary of State coldly replied: "What you say there is not possible." The Count de Monts summoned M. Sonnino al most rudely to demand that France yield to Germany's wishes. At Washington Baron Speck von Sternburg called upon Mr. Root to ask him not to encourage listen to reason by an energetic intervention, and obtain the sending of new instructions to M. Revoil, if a definite

Needless to say that these assertions were absolutely insincere, as proved by the published proceedings. Besides, William II cabled to Mr. Roosevelt March 7 declaring that his project was not acceptable; that the United States should urge France to accept the Austrian project; that England, Russia and Spain approved. The following day William II sent to Mr. Roosevelt another cable in which he denounced the covetousness of France, the greed of the French banks and press, and urged the President to use his influence. Two days later, March 17, the kaiser sent a third cable, more urgent than the preceding, affirming ex-plicitly that Italy, Russia, England and Spain had abandoned France; that the the interests of peace required that in Austrian plan and thus force the consent of France.

M. Andre Tardieu does not care to characterize these proceedings. "How, he asks. "will France meet these attacks?" The minis-Revealed, terial declaration recalls

that the policy adopted by the preceding cabinet will be followed by the new cabinet. With the approval of the chamber, instructions in this sense were sent to M. Revoil. The clearness of the declarations produced an imme-diate effect. The instructions of the governments of England and Russia to their ambassadors show that neither one nor the other had approved the Austrian project in the sense claimed by Germany, nor had either abandoned France. Be-sides, Mr. Roosevelt cabled to the emperor that he deemed the Austrian project unacceptable. According to M. Tardieu, the history of the conference at dangerous to forget. He promises to write a book in which all the incidents of the "duel at Algeciras" will be re-

counted.

The Frankfurter General Anzeiger publishes a long article on the revelations of the Revue de Deux Mondes on the subject of Algedras. The Anzeiger adds a remark about the "extreme precision of the details and the extraordinary documentation of the article." It concludes that "the impression prevails that there may be at Berlin, at the subalterns who communicate state secrets deputies of the center.' should not complain if Paris may have learned a lesson from the experience of 1870-71, when in every cafe and restaurant

in Paris the Berlin office maintained one or

CH. CHAILLE-LONG.

It is distinctly superfluous for Mr. Harriman to announce his preference for taking chances on the jail rather than the poorhouse.

HARRIMAN.

From the Chicago Journal. Senator Cullom is quoted as saying that Harriman ought to be put in the penitenti-ary. That would be an awful lonely place for an exponent of high finance. From the Atlanta Constitution.

Mr. Harriman announces he is going to "give more attention to the public." Hands on pockets! From the Birmingham News. Mr. Harriman is contemplating a rest, and Senator Cullom recommends a quiet place where the railroad absorber won't be disturbed by the public.

From the Richmond Times-Dispatch. Mr. Harriman expresses a wish to sit by the President and give him advice. No man lives who can do that except the Hon. Jake Riis.

Mr. Harriman says he prefers the peni-tentiary to the poorhouse. Well, there seems little likelihood that Mr. Harriman

From the Detroit Journal.

The work of sending United States Senator Burton of Missouri to jail for six months seems to have gone for naught. He's out and announces his intention of editing a newspaper and writing a book.

To hear ex-Senator Joseph Ralph Bur ton talk one would think it was the Presvicted and sentenced him.

"Only my body," reports ex-Hon. Ralph Burton of Kansas, "has been in jail." We judge that his spirit has been searching the dictionary for long and sinister words to apply to Theodore Roosevelt. From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

From the Syracuse Post-Standard.

revel in the reflection of having served his country well as a salutary warning and example. From the Rochester Post-Express.

At least, Senator Burton of Kansas may

Former Senator Burton is making a noise like a man afflicted with exaggerated ego. From the Kansas City Star.

CORRESPONDENTS

In this column will be answered all questions of a proper nature submitted to The Star. Inquirers should write on one side only and address their letters "Uncle Jasper," Star office. In case of difficult conundrums answers may be delayed for a week or two. Consequently it may be advisable for all questioners to watch this column carefully.]

NATURALIST .- Is this the time of year that the lambs are supposed to gambol on the green. A .- Yes, this is the time all right, but the bulls and bears have taken up so much of the lawn of late that the lamb hasn't had a show. The shears are nice and sharp, though.

LITERARY .- Is it true that the celebrated author, Henry James, is at work on a new novel? A .- It is. We are able to go further than this and report great progress. Mr. James has been writing steadily for only a month or so and we understand that the first sentence is almost finished.

F. H. W .- Where can I find Elmer Dover

at the present time? A .- On the fencewith Mr. Taft, sharpening an ax, on one side, and Mr. Foraker, toying with a club. on the other. Mr. Roosevelt is showing his teeth in the background. Elmer reports the pickets are somewhat sharp. MRS. S.-Uncle Jasper, please give me a good recipe for nut cake. A .- Mrs. Scream-

er's well-known volume, "Hints to the Helpless," contains one of the best we know of. Be careful not to make the hired girl crack the nuts. She will be almost certain to break a tooth. When you're starting off a boom,

There may be others 'round, You know, Just a laying for the chance To kick the boomlet In the pants And to make your candidate Eat crow.

B. M. K .- What is the difference between "magnet" and "magnate"? A.-A magnet will pick up iron and other metals. A magnate will pick up anything that isn't nailed down. HISTORICAL.-Has there ever been a

man who absolutely refused to accept the gift of an office as great as that of the presidency of the United States? A.— Caesar is the only person we can think of who even put up a creditable bluff. But, of course, Caesar hadn't served two terms some time recently offered me a large sum of money to do something which I considered dishonorable, and I repulsed the offer with scorn. Was I not right? A.—Undoubtedly so. Who's your friend,

Jack? Don't be so stingy with his name TESSIE.—Uncle Jasper, would you advise me to keep a St. Bernard dog? A. It depends on whose dog it is. We tried to keep one some years ago and the owner became quite cross.

FINANCIAL.-What is the color of the back of a \$1,000 gold certificate? A.—
Baby blue. We are willing to bet an iron dollar that you thought we didn't Didn't you get left, though,

H. T. H.-What is President Roosevelt's favorite work. A.—The Encyclo-pedia Britannica. He has to give so much advice these days.

A SIGNALMAN .- What was the principal feature of the recent terrible wreck in Pennsylvania in which so many lives were lost? A.—The block signal system was not responsible. Come again.

F. H. G.-Is it true that Ivanovitch been pronounced one of the greatest men of modern times. A .- It most decidedly is not. Ivan is sixty-five years old and has never been pronounced yet.

GEORGIA.—Is it true, as reported in cable dispatches to The Star, that the congressional party now in southern waters just missed a most severe earth-quake shock at Kingston? A.-It is

Careless earthquake. UNCLE JASPER.

EVASIONS.

Leave the plow in the furrow
At the end of the first long row;
Hitch the mule in a shadow cool
Where the balmy breezes blow;
Stretch out on the new green grass
And stare up at the sky,
And dream and dream of a calling stream
While the lazy clouds loaf by.

Oh, there's work to do, and duty, too,
And the winter is not yet over,
But it's warm today, and the world is gay,
And new life stirs in the clover.
The field larks sing a song o' spring
And the old crow scoffs at working.
He says, says he, "You toll for me!"
But fool him now by shirking.
—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

HE'S SATISFIED.

I ain't so rich as I might be.
But I get three square meals a day
An' clo'es that's good enough for me,
A decent home in which to stay.
That ain't an awful lot, you say,
But I don't care for much beside.
If things jog on the same old way
I'm satisfied.

Our town, I guess, is pretty small.
We haven't got no 'lectric light.
Our folks is plain—what you might call
Plain jay, an' probably be right.
There ain't much don' here at night
An' joints ain't runnin' open wide.
Though that don't suit your notions quite,
I'm satisfied.

I don't know much. I've lots to learn
That you have got down pretty pat.
The most of us don't give a dern;
We take things easy an' grow fat.
But you jest paste this in your hat;
We know when we're bein' guyed

An' also to be thankful that We're satisfied. -Chicago News.

PRACTICE.

The batter is a-wielding
His chosen willow stick;
The fielder is a-fielding,
And grabbing hot ones quick;
The pitcher is a-pitching
His special brand of curve;
And the uppoles is expressions His special brand of And the umpire is earliching His rank growing crop of nerve.

—Indianapolis News.

We possess the seedless orange and the horseless carriage, too; We also have the wireless telegraph; Hornless bossles on the stock farms and the spread-ing ranges moo; There are certain smokeless chimneys, although not enough by half.

We may yet have thornless roses-Burbank blithely works away;
Smokeless powder is among the things that are;
Bloodless foot ball's making progress; swearless
golf may come some day.
But when, oh, weary brothers, shall we have the

-Chicago Record-Herald. THE "FAN'S" PARADISE.

The Base Ball Fiend lay on his bed, His life was nearly ended, "Now," quoth the Fiend, "ask not for me A seat 'mid sainted creatures; Above, as here, content I'll be To sit among the bleachers."

-New York Sun

RECESSIONAL

The porkchops and the pancakes cease.

The waffles and the roasts are o'er;
The winter menus cooked in grease
Are shadows that distress no more!
For change, the lettuce and "tomat."
The kale and spinach, let us try;
And, sure as Casey's at the bat,
That old redeemer, rhubarb niel